OCULISTS AND AURISTS DRAPNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATACRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCUS MEMBRANK OBSTRUCTION OF THE BUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURRD. CROSS EYE STRAIGHTEND IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either alor surgical aid attended to by DR. VON RISENBERG.

ses of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment,"

BROADWAY. AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY. BEAD.

I have been deaf for over twenty five years, and DE. VON RISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the lightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never feit for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perlectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I ontinue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE. Barlem, 126th street, between Second and Third aves, . CATABRII CURED.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1863. I have been suffering for the last three years from a sesere Catarrh, with a continual dulness in my head, a tightses across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent meezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with itting, often with a fulness of my throat, together with a ess and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skilful as it is sucsful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have reved at his hands. I heartily recommend any one sufferme like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisen berg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again aying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; in-

> JAMES LITTLE. 245 Seventh street, New York.

> > NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1863.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarri with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depres s and pain in my head, great difficulty which gave me restless nights for several years. I have con samptive. What I suffered for a long time is indescribe ble. My system was entirely sisa rranged and greatly debi-Biated. I not only feit weak, but I had a cloud continually sfore my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was ned with a total loss of hearing. I must say I think who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an asbut he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not njoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, race my business with comfort. I must see nowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to

JAMES FURLONG, 556 Second avenue 134 ALLEN STREET, NEW YORK, Feb 9, 1863. in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable eminent practitioner in the city without the slightest relief. I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivalled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that It is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my epinion, certain.

--- New York, July 19, 1802. This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total less of hearing. Dr. Von Elsenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill. CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South street.

JOHN TAVLOR.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Elbenberg, and salled now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Bisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivalled success to any lady or gentleman who will call es me. HUGH GILLON, No. 76 Fulton st., Brooklyn. CHRONIC CATABEII CURED.

READ.

This is to certify that I have suffered from very severe Chronic Catarrh, with a dull heaviness in the head. I fe my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual sereness of the threat, the chills stealing over me, with ocand hot fushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so that every one thought it was consum tion. Having heard of the great cures performed by De. VON BISEN-BERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am number already in the Dector's presention, as to his scienside and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfeet health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers

Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured. PREDERICK WERER, 800 Fourth street. Dr. VON BIBENBERG'S OFFICE.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Additional News by the Morning Star.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEW YORK.

Indignation of the Merchants Aroused.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Correspondence NEW ORIEANS, Oct. 14, 1863.

The Situation—The Rebel Grapevine Telegraph—Imaginary Battles and Union Defeats—Negro Conscription—Bad Pospect for Gathering the Surar Crop—Postal Arrange-ments with New York—Merchants Indignani—News from Texas and Mexico—The People of Tumanlipus Adverse to Prench Rule—Pensacola Federal Officers on the Ram-page—Sovernor Hamilton, of Texas—News from Missis-sippi Sound, de., de.

nce the sailing of the Columbia on the 10th inst., nothing has transpired of general importance. The com-munity, however, are almost daily treated by reports by Northern Georgia. These reports are the inventions of the morbid minds of New Orleans secessionists. With them the manufacture of these reports has become a second nature. One day they insist that Resecrans' army has been knocked into "smithereens," that there is not a grease spot left to mark his defent, and that there are not erals enough left to make a corporal's guard or a decent burial party. The rebels here seem to hope against hope, and subsist upon such frothy mental food as I have described. Once in a while their hearts are touched by a spark of generosity. and, instead of wiping out Rosecrans, they say he has met with a defeat from Bragg. An exception to this rule of fabricating rebel news is now and then found in the utt was the hope and expectation of Bragg and the Richvictory over Rosecrans at Chicksmauga. In this they were ed, as the full history shows. They claim a great victory; but it was achieved at the expense of the lives of many of the "chiva rous" sons of the South. One more such victory to the rebels,

and they are undone.

The conscription of all able bodied negroes in the parts of Louisiana under Union control is being en-forced with vigor. Evidences of it were seen in this city last Saturday as squads of them were brought city last Saturday as Equals of troops of "unbleached into town under guards composed of troops of "unbleached American citizens of African descent," The negro conscripts service, and consider it in the light of a sort of impriso ment for deeds they know not of. The conscription of the negroes at this time promises a harmful tendency in gathering the sugar grop, which will soon be ready to gather. It was estimated that if the negroes had not been conscripted, the plantations directly tilled by the government would have yielded five thousand hogsheads, and ther plantations under Union protection fifteen thousand hogsheads. Under existing circumstances, such as I have mentioned, not one half of the crop will be gathered. I would suggest to the government, and to Mr. Chase in particular, that the sugar cane crops now in the soil in this department be at once given away to some private parties at the North or West, to get it out and made into sugar as best they may, so as to prevent the loss of a crop, which now has the promise of being a good

army news is still in force, with no signs of repeal or mo-diffication. It is generally considered an unnecessary measure. The rebellion has been reduced to such an influitessimal size, compared to what it was a few months ago, that we can afford to be generous, and the press of New Orleans should be allowed as wide a freedom in the publication of news as the most favored of other cities. If any of the papers transcend their legitimate sphere, the "military machine" can soon bring them to a

The merchants of New Orleans very justly complain of The mails are sent from New York in vessels regardslow propellers, which are beaten by the side wheel

I have had a conversation with a gentleman who has

with the Union colonol's friends, visited a drinking ealoon in proximity to the hotel. Prinks all around were ordered and disposed of. In the course of conversation a political argument on the war sprang up between the two colonels, which resulted in a fisticulf fight. The rebel colonel was getting the best of his opponent, by pounshing him severely, when the latter was assisted by his brother officers, who, each in turn, gave him a blow and a kick, until he was overpowered. Later in the day the rebel colonel armed himself with a pistol and bowie kunfe and visited the hotel, with a view of retalisation upon any of his enemies. His Intentions becoming known and his movements being strictly walched, no opportunity was offered him to execute his threats. The Union colonel is now laid up "in ordinary," with black eyes, numerous contusions and a wrenched arm. So much as the result of a political argument and bad whiskey.

I have been respected by numerous officers of the Thirteenih army corps to correct a false impression which has gone abroad in relation to the condition of the command at a recent in spection. In the official report of the effect who made the inspection of the troops, their arms, clothing and equipments were represented as very bad, and a recommendation was made for the disbandment of one of the regiments—the Nineteenth lowa. The officers of the corps represent that the outsides of the soldiars' muskets were allowed to real by order of General Grant, who adopted this loan as a precautionary mesugre to keep our men from being revisited to the peop quality of the clothing, the corps had just come from the gallant siege of Vicksburg, and they had not time to shake the dust of the battle field from it. The inspecting officer, who had never "smelt gunpowder," lorgot all these points, and hence his adverse report. It is said that he came to make the inspection in a state of intoxication, and commenced his official act by doing a very unmilitary thing by addressing the troops. At the close of the battle f

ful care of one of her best, most honored and deserving some.

Information having reached our naval authorities that the rebeis had rigged up some contrivances for making sait in the vicinity of Point Flear, in the Mississippi Sound, near St. Josephs Island, the steamer Commedore and the vacht Corypheus were sent to look after them. They left the anchorage in the lake and saited past Fort Pike, where they were turnished with a detachment of soldiers. The party, on landing, found an establishment where three meh were engaged in boiling sait in an old steamboat boiler set upon bricks. About ten bushels only of sait were on hand, the rest having been trausported away as fast as it was made. The works and the remaining sait were destroyed. About two miles further down the coast they found a more extensive factory, capable of turning out thirty bushels a day. It was also destroyed. No rebel force showed itself to the expedition.

pedition.

On returning they picked up a small sailboat, bearing a flag of truce. The rebel officer in charge said that he was the bearer of a message from the commander at Mobile to the general commanding at New Orless, on the subject of the treatment and exchange of prisoners. As he had not reported to the officer at Ship Island, however, he was ordered to follow the two United States vessels to that place and do so. He showed written instruction in corroboration of what he stated; but there were some rather suspicious circumstances connected with the meeting of this boat, which will probably be evoked by the proper authorities.

By an arrival from Texas.

By an arrival from Texas copies of the Brownsville Fing, of September 18 and 25 and October 2, have been received. The following are interesting items therefrom:

The arrival from the first contract of the following are interesting items therefore.

ANNIVERARY.

The authorities and citizens of Matamoros have been engaged for the last three days in celebrating the anniversary of Mexican independence. Illuminations have been universal every night, and on Wednesday a grand ball was given at the City Hall, when the beauty and fashion of the city assembled in imposing numbers.

MOCKAPK OF THE MEXICAN COAST.

Intelligence has been received at Matamoros from Vera Cruz that the whole Gulf coast of Mexico had been declared in a state of blockade by the French squalfron, except the mouth of the Rio Grande and ten miles next thereto. Under this declaration Matamoros is peculiarly fortunate; for her commerce just now is necessary both to Mexico and Texas.

to Mexico and Texas.

We learn that a very valuable conducts of treasure which was being sent from the interior to the port of Maratlan, on the Pacific, was lately robbed by the guard, who killed the teamsters and appropriated the money some \$300,000.

who killed the teamsters and appropriated the money, some \$300,000.

DEFORMAT COTION CROSE.

At a later hour vesterday we learned that Gov. Ruiz, of Tamaulipas, had received an order from President Juarez, commanding him, in the event of a landing on the Rio Grande by the Fench, to burn all the cotton in Statemores which could not be sent into the interior, and to stop all cotton coming from Monterey, and zend it toward San Luis. This is a very important matter, as it affects thousands of bales of cotton belonging to foreign residents in Mexico.

ANOTHER MARKE CAPTER.

A vessel arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande last week, with arms on board for private contractors in the Confederate States. There being no Yankee blockader about, lighters were sent out and the guns were being discharged in the harbor of imazes Santiago. Unfor tunately, the English captain of the vessel refused to move his vessel into Evas water, for fear the Yankres might come, and thereby he lest his vessel. A French man-of-war came along and quietly seried him as having on board arms bound for Mexico. Fortunately, we had already secured a large number of the guns, and thes the loss fulls heaviest on the ship captain, and he deserves to losse for a small loss will tasch him as marrier.

Extravagant ideas will teach bim some energy.

Extravagant ideas are aftest about a French protector at over Texas. Traitors have started the suggestion and weak minded people, who are willing to make peace even at the expense of their liberty, are foolish enough to recent the thought. There never was any probability that the Yankees could enslave Texas, and there is far less prospect that we will willingly relinquish ourselves to France or any other Power. The thought is preponterous, and the intelligent man who entertains it with favor is not many removes from a traitor.

Contest Between Naval Captors for Prize

Money.
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. Pefore Henry H. Elliott and Henry Engle, United States

Prize Commissioners. Oct. 24 - The United States to The Steamer Patrat, de. and Cargo - in this case a reference was had before the Prize Commissioners to-day, to ascertain what vessels participated in the capture of the prize steamer l'atras,

Final Decrees of Distribution in Prizes.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Bon. Judge Betts.

Ocr. 24 - The United States or, the Steamer Anglia, Her Tackle, &c., and Cargo. - In this case, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, this day entered

tored one year ago, while attempting to run the observed.

The United States in the Steamer Nicholai the First.—A final decree of distribution was also entered in the case against the proceeds of this yleamer, captured by the Victoria, in March last, off Charleston.

The United States w. Two Hundred and Highty-two Bales of Cotion, de., Jakes as a Frace at the Confuse of Newbern, N. C.—A final decree of distribution was entered this day, distributing the proceeds of the above property among the United States vessels engaged in the taking of Newbern in March, 1862.

Court of General Sessions.

Pefore Recorder Hoffman.
Oct. 24.—In the Court of General Sessions, this morning, Recorder Hoffman passed sentence on the following pri soners, who had been convicted during the week —Henry Engles, a young man convicted of burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to the State prison for ten years. It was alteged that Engles is an old offender, and has conseveral other occasions furnished occupation for the guardians of the law. Francis Tappen was sent to the State prison for four years for grand tarceny, Richard Middle ton, who was convicted of committing a feloniton assault on William Rowan, was sentend to the State prison for five years. Susan Ionpkins was sent to the same place for two years on a conviction of grand larceny. Johanna Shannon received a similar tentence on a pies for an attempt at the same offence. Ellen Quick, who had pleaded guilty of assaulting Mary Murphy with a small axe, on being brought up for sentence, stated to the Recorder that the assault had been committed by her brother in law Florence Crowley. An officer was deepaleded to bring Towley into court, who, on his arrival, in answer to a question from the Recorder, admitted that he had committed the aerasit. He was mediately given into the centedy of an officer, not withstanding his protestations that he was an enlated man. soners, who had been convicted during the week - Henry

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

Ctrcular No. 94. ARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1863. rament of the bureau of the Provest Marshal claims that he is not a deserter by reason of having been discharged from the service, or of never having been in the army, he shall not be forwarded from the Provost Marshal's headquarters to any military post until he shall have been afforded a fair and ample opportunity to present proof in support of his claim. It is made the especial duty of provost marshals to investigate all such cases carefully. application direct to the Provost Marshal. In all doubt fel cores the matter shall be at once reported to the

JAS, B. FRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1863. Regiments now in service which re-enlist as veteran volunteers, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 191 and 305, current series, from the Adjutant General's office, will be credited to the States, and, as far as practicable, to the Congressional districts and sub-dist Provost Marshal General.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1863. THE INDESTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is an approximate statement of the public debt on the 1st of September, 1863 owto on the 1st expremner, 1863—
Old public debt, average interest five and a half per cent.
Three years 7.3 10th bends.
Two years six per cent bends.
United States notes.
Exectional currences. | 139.966.950 | 139.966.950 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |

Which, in addition to the items given, is made up of the four ler cent and five per cent temporary loans and the suspended requisitions, which mean the requisitions made upon the Treasury not paid. About a month ago these amounted to seventy-five millions, but there is reason to believe that at the present time they do not amount to more than twenty-five millions. This would give us at the present time an interest bearing debt of from seven hundred and fifty to eight hun-dred millions. On the 1st of May, 1863, the average rate of interest on the interest bearing public debt was only three and five sixty sixths per cent. On account of the large increase of sales of five twenty bonds since then the rate of interest has been slightly increased. It is impossible at present to arrive at an accurate state ment of the whole debt, as it is shifting from day to day and the statement for the reports to Congress is just be-

ing made out. During the past week the President has received visits

from the Governors of five States, to arrange with re-ference to the quotas to be called for under the new draft. with the fairness of the preparations for the draft. It is understood that the volunteers under the new call will all be credited to the several States furnishing them of the people will entirely do away with the people ity

The press has approached this subject with a gingerly touch, perhaps in doubt as to the existence of a controversy between the two commanders indicated above perhaps from a praiseworthy reluctance to fement a dif ficulty as yet undeclared, or to complicate by premature with so important a trust, and in whose councils harmo far been a wise one, but it is doubtful whether such reticence is any longer advisable. There is no quarrel be tween Gillmore and Dahigren; petty squabbles are foreign rations against Charleston. It is fair to presume that the matter has only lately token this definite shape. No lack what is popularly described as co-operation has been Scully has a deeper root, and it has been uniformly treated by both General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlyres in a spirit worthy of their high office. It is sufficiently well known that in the programme for the combined at-tack on Charleston, a distinct and well defined part was signment was made upon a careful consideration of the prompt, hearty, cordial co-operation-was doubtless counted upon; but the ultimate realization of the plan was made's beolutely to depend upon the success of two

On the 23d of August, when the bombardment of Sumter ceased, it was readily conceded on all hands that the fort was demokshed, and should no longer be counted ber the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg completed the the army was to perform. This was Gillmore's under have passed since the last of these achievements was con act of the drama; but the curtain is slow to rise. The while precious moments are supping away and hostile batteries are accumulating on every available point of the circumference of the harbor, from James to Sullivan's Island. No one can believe that this state of things will be one or both commanders, indeed, it is highly probable that, justly or unjustly, both will be made to sustain share of the odium. No man knows this better than position in which he is placed by the present state of af-fairs, bound, as he is, to a system of operations in which he has already played his part successfully, and in the tation seems likely to be involved. In justice to Admiral plans conceived in Washington, and appearing perfectly feasible from that point of view, may wear a very dif-ferent aspect when contemplated in the light supplied by a closer view of the difficulties to be encountered. It may be not without sound reason that the Admiral now announced his ability and readiness to enter Charleston dence in demanding that the army shall occupy the runs of Sunter before any attempt is made to remove the obstructions supposed to lie in his way. But it is clear that the commander of the Land forces is the best judge as to how far these new conditions can be complied with, and if he feels compelled to decline the proposition every presumption is in favor of the wisdom of his decigion. The same reasoning would apply to any proposi-tion presented by the Admiral involving action on the part of the army not contemplated in the original plan, and which may be, in the opinion of General Gillmore, us wen of inconsistent with the state of his resources. If then, Admiral Dahlgren finds the task assigned to him too

proper authorities, that no time be lost in abandoning an improvisionhie scheme. We, the people, must swallow

our chagrin at the disappointment of

by which he is at present bound, and his fertility of ge ius may yet devise another by which the end shall be

THE BLOCKADE OF MEXICO BY THE PRENCH. The State Department has been efficially informed that from and after the 6th of September last an effective blockade will be established and maintained by the Preach naval forces of all the ports, rivers, harbors, roads, cresks, &c., along the coasts of Mexico which are not occupied by the French troops and which still ack nowledge the authority of Juarez, from the lagoon ten leagues south of Matemoras to and include peache, between 25 deg. 22 min. north, 99 deg. 52 min. west and 19 deg, 52 min. north, 92 deg. 50 min. west of the meridian of Paris; and that friendly and neutral ves sels will be allowed the period of twenty-five days to complete their loading and leave the blocksded place. The points excepted from the blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvaredo, Costzaccaleos, Tabasco and Carmen. All vessels attempting to violate the said blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and the treaties in force with neutral Powers.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS TO BE RECRUITED. The First Michigan, First Vermont, First Virginia and Fifth New York cavalry regiments have received permis sion to return to their respective States, upon condition that they re callst for three years and recruit the regi ments to their full strength. For this purpose thirty days' leave are granted. These commands were organized in 1861, and will go out of service during the coming year; but upon re-calisting will receive the veteran bounty of to a hundred dollars, and be able to muster a brigade equa to numbers to many of our divisions.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR YATES, OF ILLINOIS, Governor Yates, of Blincis, had a final interview with the President to-day. He will leave for New York to-morrow to speak at the Cooper Institute Wednesday night.

## CHARLESTON.

The Latest Rebel Reports from the Be-

Yesterday's Richmond Disputch received here contains

No new movements vet. The Yankeet are reported to be riveting, smoothing and putting the finishing strokes to Grogg and Wagner and other batteries at Commings Point. The fleet remains quiet. Stirring times are ex

## CHATTANOOGA.

nessee River-Reported Fighting-The NASHVILLE, Oct. 22, 1863.

There is no news of importance from Chattanooga.

Hocker's force has crossed the Tennessee river, and ghting was reported yesterday. The telegraph was cut this morning, but is now

The river is rising, and five feet on the shoals. There have been no arrivals by the river.

Geo. Rosecraps left for Cincinnati at noon.

## REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

Towns Sacked and Robbed Within Thir-Raiders-A Portion of the Stolen Pro-

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25, 1863. It is reported that there were two hundred rebel cavalry at Harrodsburg this morning.

Details from Danville say that to the rebel raid yester

day morning our quartermaster and commissary stores were burned and several citizens robbed by seventy-five guerillas. After an hour and a half they went to Shel by's farm and stole two hundred and fifty govern Captain Simpson, Provost Marshal of Stanford, with

four of the robbers. Our cavelry are in hot pursuit, and will probably capture or kill all these robbers.

Important Despatch from Governor

BUFFALO, Oct. 25, 1863. Governor Eramlette, of Kentucky, will not fulfil his appointments made with the Democratic Committee of this State for the reasons contained in the following des

DEAN PICHMOND, Chairman Democratic Com We now have a formidable raid upon us. Our bank are robbed and towns sacked within forty miles of the capital. No man can think of quitting his post while this continues. T. E. BRAMLETTE.

News from California,

San Prancisco, Oct. 24, 1863.

eacks of wheat 130 casks of tailow. Fremen bank Pollar The jobbing trade continues good. Demand for groce ries at hardening prices. Fealers in other departm

of trades all doing well, and the aggregate business is ful y up to the average of the past season.

The business portion of the town of Big Oak Flat, Toulumne county, was destroyed by fire on the 29th. Loss

The Union fudiciary ticket was elected by a decided majority compared with the Gubernsterial election of September. Thirteen Union district judges and one democratic independent are elected. Union judges are

chosen in both of the San Francisco districts.

Fr Lotis, Oct. 25, 1863. Governor Yates, of Illinois, has inseed a proclamation for volunteers under the President's last call.

The weather continues quite cold. The snow of Thurs. day last bus not yet disappeared.

Rosecrans.

Governor Todd announced that there will be no draft or Wednesday, the quota having been filled by volunteers.

General Resecrans will arrive here to morrow. A pub-

STUAP SPEAKING FOR NEW YORK.—The republican journals announce the names of nearly one hundred stomp orators who are to speak in different parts of the State during the present week. Among the number are Henry Wilson, United States Senator, of Massache Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky; Zach Chandler, United States Senator, of Michigan: Fradrew, Governor of Massachusetts, as Governor Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, and as Governor Randall, of Wiscousin Among the number are also over a dozen members of Congress and a sprinkling of editors, doctors and divines. CONTROLED ELECTION IN MARKS .- It has been stated that recent election in Lincoln county; but it now appears from the official count to be a mistack! If all the votes intended for the republican card d to were counted, he would have been excited by two may our majority. As it is, the matter has been left by the Governor and Council for the decision of the Senate

ALBANT COUNTY NOW: ALTON: .- The democrate of Albany

membly -First district. Harris Perc; Second district, district, Wm I. Orwald.

Porter, who has been nominated by the republicans for Congress in the Fourteenth district of this State, to lift the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jon. Frastes Corning, is a war democrat. The vote last fall was as

majorities for Geverger.

5,050 eight counties of Ohio gave Clement L. Vallandigham

MEADE'S ARMY.

Brisk Cavalry Skirmishes with the Rebels.

The Casualties Light on the Union Side,

Mr. J. H. Vosburg's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE POTOMAC. ] On Thursday last a portion of General Greeg's cavalry division had a skirmish with the every near Fayette-ville. The Second Pennsylvania cavelry, Colonel Brinton,

cipally concerned in this fight and behaved

beyond Fayetteville, and the Second Peonsylvania was sent forward to strack thom. The rebels were driven Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded while headone in the knee, requiring amoutation of the right leg

Yesterday our forces again attacked the enemy, and fantry. In this light the First Mame and Second Pennsyl vania cavalry were engaged. These regiments belong to General Gregg's cavalry division. Our losses were slight,

although the skirmiches were brisk.

To day portions or both Buford's and Grogg's cavalry antry, and were driven back to Liberty, beyond Bealton

is no immediate prospect of a forward movement.

This morning the Eight Pennsylvania davatry held the right of our advanced line at Freeman's ford, on the of cavalry was held in reserve behind the dismounted credit upon the officers in command of our forces, while

Pennsylvania cavalry. For this we are indebted to sur Wiedman, in charge of the hospital . Warrenton, and Captain Hanson, of the Fegond Pennsylvania cav-

displayed an amount of bravery and other soldierly qualities during the light and after he was wounded, that entitle him to be considered one of the distinguished

heroes of this war.

Major Chas F Tagart, since died.

Corporal Edwin Felienbaum. slightly wounded in head.

Jno. R. Williams. Company L., groin.

Ulriah Bremer. Company L., leg.

— Lewalien, Company C., finger.

Michael O'Counord, Company G, frost.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

Heapquarrans, Army or the Potomac, 0-1, 25, 1863. Church bells have not rung to day in the army, but the army is being strengthened by the arrival of soldiers

misplacement of a switch, threw a locomotive and three or four cars of the track near flurke Station, interrupting the passage of all trains until two o'clock to day. Con number of trains, the accidents on this road are very

mounted camp, and others are expected to morrow.

Infantry movements, other than the change of camps,

mount to just nothing.

The full moon at this writing, ten o'clock, sheds a bril liant light over the camps of our brave soldier boys, who, sleeping, forget their hardships and dressa of the loved

Accident to a Railroad Train-The

hundred and twenty six condensest horses and a guard of one hundred and twenty six troopers, all belonging to General Kilpatrick's Third cavatry division, started from train going at a very rapid rate, several of the track ties

mly but, strange to may, on one was killed. eceived such injuries as to render the shooting of them

Captain Dorning, of the Second New York cavalry, who had charge of the horses, escaped without injury.
Dr. Hackley, surgeon-in-chief of the Third divis savelry; Drs. Copehart and Kingston, with a sufficient

corpa of assistants, were promptly on the ground, render Wm. H. McGlumpy. Invalled Carellet.
W. H. Webster. R. Garrison.

John Carlin
M. Nutting.
Wm. Itheshel.
And one unknown man, morte

unknown man mortally w Imboden's Attack on Charlestown, Va -Capture of Union Prisoners, with their Arms, &c., &c. Fourness Mosmon, Oct. 25, 1863

The following despatch appears, eigned by R. E. Lee, in yesterday's Richmond Despatch :-General Imboden on the 18th attacked the parriess at Charlestown, in the Shenandoan valley, capturing four hundred and thirty-lour prisoners, with their arms, he

prisons last night was twelve thousand. Brooklyn City Politics.

The Democratic Third Assembly District Coveration met again on Satorday night, and finally seeminated Mr. William C. Dewitt for the Assembly. This completes the democratic nominations for the Assembly, with the exception of the Sixth district. The republican nominations will be completed during the week.

(in Tuesdayferening a mass meeting of the Union re-

publicane will be held at the Accademy of Music at

The value of an item in the literatio cannot be better warm thems and prayers of the mother of the boy James Planagan for his recovery. On the morning his disap-pearance and description appeared its your practical—though the peor half-oraned mother for two works advertised her loss, and with hear friends was nowaried in her search—all proved fruitless until the pragraph appeared. The result is that the boy was in my office at twoive or clock, saved through your charity and influence. New York, Oct. 22, 1863. JAS. M. SHIKEHAN.

Coroners' Inquests.

Figs. Fatt. Down Frame.—Max Remonsiller, a child three years old, died at No. 81 Ludlow street yesterday, from the effects of injuries received by rainor down state. The jary, in rendering a weedet, dome to the conclusion that the socident was caused by the mainway being obsolicousty guarded, and recommended that the premises about the furnished with a suitable railing.

Scattered Campary.—Coroner Naumann held an impored at 214 East Twenty-fourth effect, upon the body of Ellen